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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,004	04/06/2000	Asgeir Saebo	CONLINCO-04284	7988
23535	7590	06/29/2005	EXAMINER	
MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP 101 HOWARD STREET SUITE 350 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105			WANG, SHENGJUN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	
DATE MAILED: 06/29/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/544,004	SAEBO ET AL.	
	Examiner Shengjun Wang	Art Unit 1617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5, 10-19, 24-30 and 39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 10-19, 24-30 and 39 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of applicants' amendments and remarks submitted April 14, 2005 is acknowledged.

Double Patenting Rejections

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 10-19, 24-34 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 2, 3 and 8-22 of U.S. Patent No. 6,524,527. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims herein are generic to the claims in '527.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. §103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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2. Claims 1-5, 10-19, 24-30 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over both Cook et al. (U.S. Patent 5,760,082, IDS) and Lievense et al. (U.S. patent 6,159,525) in view of Cain et al. (WO 97/18320, IDS), Remmereit (6,034,132), and in further view of applicants' admission.

3. Cook teaches a food product containing conjugated linoleic acids, their esters, salts or mixtures. The linoleic acid compounds may be from corn oil, safflower etc. the food products may further containing vitamins. See, particularly, the abstract, column 1, lines 10-13, lines 49-60. Column 2, lines 51-67, Examples 3 and 5. Cook further teaches that conjugated linoleic acid may be incorporated into various food products. See column 5, lines 6-14. Lievense et al teaches a food products comprising CLA compounds which has sensoric properties as good as corresponding food product without CLA.

4. The primary references do not teach expressly the employment of a combination of antioxidant and metal (oxidant) chelator, such ascorbic acid and lecithin, or the use of a commercial antioxidant product, Controx, or particularly point out the amount of VOC.

However, Cain teaches that CLA is known to be sensitive to oxygen and addition of antioxidant to a composition comprising CLA is recommended. The antioxidants are selected from the groups consisting of tocopherols, TBHQ, BHT, BHA, free radical scavengers, propylgallate, ascorbylestes of fatty acids. See, page 6, lines 29-36 and claims 10 and 13-15. Remmereit also teaches that CLA is susceptible to oxidation and it is desirable to add suitable antioxidants to CLA composition for human use. Amount the recommended antioxidants are tocopherol, lecithin, ascorbate etc. Further, applicants admitted that some commercial antioxidant comprising both tocopherol and lecithin. See page 23 herein.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to employ vitamin C, lecithin, and tocopherol, such as those commercial antioxidant composition, in the CLA composition, or food products in Cook or Lievense.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ vitamin C in the composition, or food products in Cook or Lievense because vitamins are known to be useful with CLA in food products, and tocopherol, lecithin, and vitamin C are those of well-known antioxidants which are known to be useful in CLA composition for stabilizing CLA compounds. As to the employ of two of the known antioxidants, note, it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught in the prior art to be useful for same purpose in order to form third composition that is to be used for very the same purpose; idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in prior art; thus, the claimed invention which is a combination of two known antioxidants sets forth *prima facie* obvious subject matter. See In re Kerkhoven, 205 USPQ 1069. Regarding to the limitation about the amount of VOC, since the prior art teach that the food products containing CLA do not have any sensoric property caused by VOC, the amount of VOC is reasonably believed to be very low. The amount of VOC claimed herein is either within the scope of the prior art, or an obvious variation of the prior art, lacking the criticality to the final products. Regarding the particular function of vitamin C claimed herein, i.e., metal chelator, note the intended function of a component in a composition would not render any patentable weight to the composition.

Response to the Arguments

Applicants' amendments and remarks submitted April 14, 2005 have been fully considered, but are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that rejections set forth above are improper because the examiner admitted that the cited references do not teach the claimed invention. The arguments are found unpersuasive. The examiner explicitly state the cited references "do not teach *expressly*" the claimed combination. However, the claimed invention would have been obvious over the cited references.

In response to applicant's argument that vitamin C and lecithin function as metal chelator, which has not been recognized before the claimed invention, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). The cited references particularly suggest the employment of lecithin, tocopherols, ascorbate, such as rosemary extract, for stabilizing CLA composition (see, e.g., col. 5, lines 10-13 in Remmereit). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use combination of them or any well known composition that comprising those ingredients for stabilizing CLA containing composition. The instant claims are directed to effecting a biochemical pathway with an old and well known compounds. The argument that such claims are not directed to the old and well known ultimate utility (stabilizing CLA) for the compounds, e.g., lecithin or vitamin C, are not probative. It is well settled patent law that mode of action elucidation does not impart patentable moment to otherwise old and obvious subject matter. Applicant's attention is directed to *In re Swinehart*,

(169 USPQ 226 at 229) where the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stated “is elementary that the mere recitation of a newly discovered function or property, inherently possessed by thing in the prior art, does not cause a claim drawn to those things to distinguish over the prior art.” The ultimate utility for the claimed compounds is old and well known rendering the claimed subject matter obvious to the skilled artisan. It would follow therefore that the instant claims are properly rejected under 35 USC 103.

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shengjun Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0632. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SHENGJUN WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1617